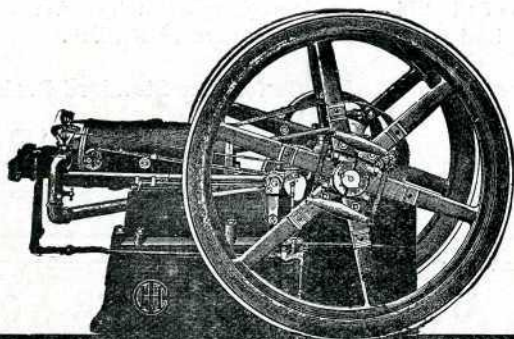


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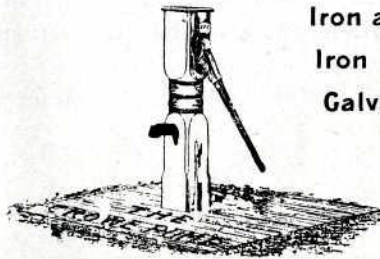
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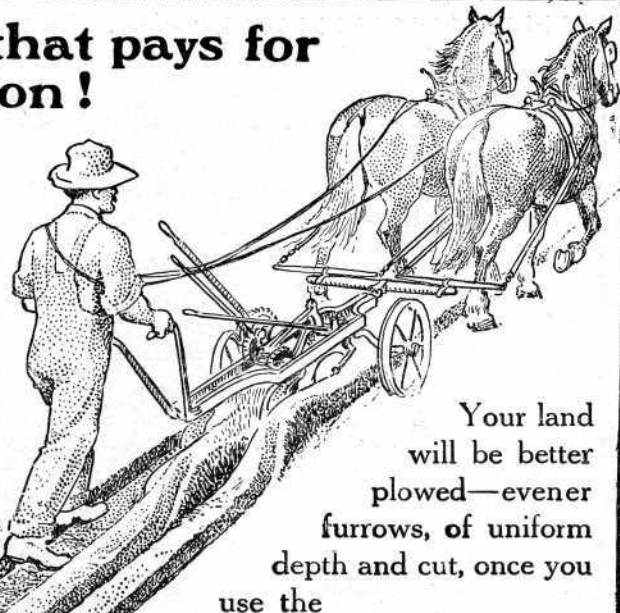
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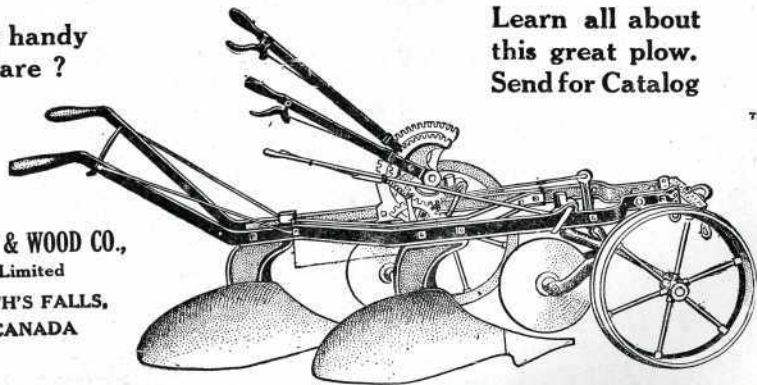
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The Maritime Students' Agriculturist is published by the students of the Agricultural College at Truro. Five issues are put out during the college term. The subscription price is 50 cents per season. Subscriptions should be addressed to Subscription Manager, Box 100, Truro.

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# MARITIME STUDENTS' AGRICULTURIST.

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Vol. IV.

Truro, N. S., December, 1911.

No. 2.

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## Editorials.

**T**HAT great annual event in the life of the students of the N. S. A. C., The Maritime Winter Fair, has come and gone. We are greatly pleased to announce the winning by Mr. Chisholm, one of the senior students, of the handsome cup, donated by Prof. Cumming for the highest aggregate in stock judging; also the winning of several sums of money by other students of the college. The competition was keen, each class being closely contested, but the superior judgement resulting from competent instruction proved, as it always does, the winner. We congratulate Mr. Chisholm on his success, and trust that he will regard his present enviable achievement as only a stepping stone to greater things, and that the time will soon come when he will be regarded as "second to none" in this branch of agricultural science.

**W**E notice that an association, having for its object the promotion of the sheep industry

in the Maritime Provinces, has been organized at Amherst during the fair. The association is known as "The Maritime Provincial Sheepbreeders' Association," and it is to be hoped it will receive the loyal support of all sheep breeders in the Maritime Provinces. From almost any standpoint, sheep raising in the Maritime Provinces compares favorably with any class of farming. The quick and various returns, the beneficial effect they have on pastures in ridding them of weeds, the comparatively inexpensive housing and feed they require during the winter, all combine to render this class of stock a most desirable acquisition to every well managed farm.

**N**OW that reciprocity has been "turned down" by the people of Canada, a few remarks on the effect it would likely have had on maritime agriculture may not be out of place. Granting that the high price for raw products of the farm, expected by the upholders

of reciprocity, would have materialized had the pact become law, let us see what effect it would likely have produced. No one will deny that there would likely have ensued a period of time, when owing to the high prices for raw produce, farmers would have a considerable amount more ready cash than at present. However, this would only come about through the "mining of the soil," that is, through the sale of the fertilizing ingredients abstracted from the soil in growing the crop sold. It is a fact to be noted that the average farmer would not spend sufficient of this money in making up the loss. Scientific agriculture supported by the experience of successful farmers in the Maritime Provinces shows beyond doubt that such a course would in time prove disastrous to farming. That the salvation of agriculture in the Maritime Provinces lies in the feeding of our raw products to stock on the farm, carefully conserving the manure, and thus returning to the land 75—90 per cent. of fertilizing ingredients removed by the crop, is the firm conviction of those at the head of agricultural affairs in the Maritime Provinces. Let us not then regard the rejection of reciprocity as an unmitigated evil, but rather let us pay more attention to the home market; place

our finished product in the shape of butter, hogs, beef, etc., on this market in more attractive style; grade up our herds to produce more economically, and by adopting proper methods not only reap a fair profit from our labors, but at the same time, build up the fertility of the land, thus leaving to posterity a heritage more valuable than a large bank account.

WE are sorry to report that Mr. H. S. Cunningham who so ably edited the last issue of this magazine is still unwell. We trust, however, that his indisposition is only temporary and that he will soon again be among us; his hearty jovial self.

We are pleased to note that two of our former students figure prominently on the Editorial Board of the Macdonald College Magazine, namely: M. B. Davis of N. S. A. C. '10, as Editor, and G. E. O'Brien of N. S. A. C., '11, as assistant Editor.

We take great pleasure in hereby conveying to the members of the Macdonald College Stock Judging Team our hearty congratulations for their splendid work in Chicago.

### Soil Cultivation.

ALL Agricultural advancements and wealth are dependent upon the soil. The productiveness of any

soil is in direct ratio to the kind and amount of cultivation which it receives.

Incorrect cultivation reduces productiveness, a glaring example of which is our high percentage of run-out farms; whilst correct cultivation builds up all soils and increases production in many cases 200 and 300 per cent.

By the term cultivation we mean not only the plowing and harrowing but also the general treatment from year to year.

The size of farms in Eastern Canada is large in proportion to acreage under the plow. As soil cultivation becomes more thoroughly known and practised this difference will decrease. In other words, the farmers on small holdings who cultivate thoroughly, not only are more prosperous individuals but these are largely our best farmers; whilst the poorer farmer following poorer methods requires more land for existence. Larger crops and thorough cultivation go together. The farm is a business proposition of unlimited scope. The aim should always be to so handle the land that greatest crops and total revenue are obtained. This however must accompany the ever increasing improvement of the land in both chemical and physical characters. Almost any of our arable soils may be made fertile if they be well-handled. Many of our light sandy soils, which tho' easily worked, do not readily retain fertility and are thus rejected; whereas considering the lower purchase price they may often be the best proposition were proper methods used.

On this great problem of increasing soil fertility that is power

to produce yields of any or certain crops, tillage plays the greatest part by regulating the chief factors of fertility which are: 1. Moisture. 2. Air. 3. Warmth. 4. Plant food. 5. Proper physical and sanitary conditions.

*Moisture* in the soil is all essential to crop production from the swelling of the seed in spring, the carrying of soil food through the roots to the leaves during summer, to the ripening of such crops in the fall. An abundance is indispensable but if in excess, the soil is cold, germination and growth are retarded, air fails to reach the roots and suffocation with starvation of plants ensue.

Crops draw their moisture from two sources, namely: 1. rainfall during the growing period and 2. the supply stored in the soil and subsoil during the Fall, Winter and Spring.

The first source is of considerable importance in wet seasons but during an average or droughty season it is quite insufficient. Hence the consideration of this stored supply must guide our tillage practices. Soils which retain the greatest store for a dry season are those which rid themselves of a surplus in wet seasons. Such soils have either good natural or artificial underdrainage. In texture they must be granular, not too fine or coarse, too compact or loose. Deep fall plowing aids in the absorption and retention of water especially if a high lap furrow is made. Thus sandy soils are given the greatest opportunity to store water whilst clay soils are

exposed to the frost which pulverizes, at the same time, storing water and increasing natural drainage.

The conservation of this stored supply during the summer by shallow cultivations is essential. When soil is bare and looks moist on the surface, evaporation is robbing it of about 140 bbls. water per acre per day. By cultivation we form a loose mulch which acts as a blanket to prevent the capillary action thus protecting the soil which contains both roots and water. This practise applies not only to land for hoed crops such as root and corn but also to cereals, Grain crops would be increased if lightly cultivated until 7 inches in height, and especially after the compacting influence of heavy rains.

*Heat* is necessary for germination and plant growth. It is so closely coupled with and dependent upon drainage, moisture content, color of soil and humus contained, that detailed comment are unnecessary. High temperatures with abundant moisture induce rank growth hence to regulate these, requires careful cultivation.

*Air* is absolutely essential to the roots of plants, legumes in particular. Tillage and drainage regulate the supply always aided however by the loosening influence of humus.

*Plant Food.* Even our run out soils contain sufficient plant food for 50 to 100 successive crops. This however is unavailable and must be set free by means of the influence of moisture, and heat,

together with the bacteriological and chemical agencies following tillage. Our aim should be not only to liberate the unavailable but to add each year to the available supply of food.

The sanitary conditions of a soil is gaining in prominence. As ventilation is necessary to insure the health of animals, and as this is performed through diffusion, drafts and winds, so must tillage purify and rid the soil of the excrements of the roots of plants. This may apply more to the growing of one crop successively, than different crops in a rotation, and in this sense it proves the need of crop rotations.

The physical condition of a soil is dependent on all of the foregoing. "Physical condition" may be said to mean the friability, openness, or powderyness of a soil together with its water content and power of absorption. A few other influences affecting the physical condition are as follows: 1. The character of the soil particles. Clay and sand soils require the most intelligent study and labor, whilst a loam is the most easily handled.

2. Drainage is a great question in Eastern Canada where the annual precipitation is so great, and land hilly and rolling in nature. To keep the water table sufficiently low 2 1-2-3 1-2 feet for an average season is the great essential. Thus we make more feeding ground for the root systems and ultimately increase yields from 15 to 100 per cent. at the same time obtaining a better quality of crops.

3. Land should never be cultivated when containing free water in the surface soil. Clay soils, more than others are subject to such abuse. A shining furrow or free water in furrow bottom in the spring will insure a hard baked soil. excessive evaporation poor germination of seed and a large decrease in yield.

4. The influence of previous crops upon the physical condition of the soil is well known. A heavy sod turned under does much to increase aeration, water holding capacity and friability. Summer following pulverizes and sets free

unavailable plant food.

Peas act as a marked loosener of the soil as well as adding to the nitrogen content.

The influence of Humus upon physical conditions of a soil is great. Humus makes clay soils more open and friable at the same time it binds the coarse particles of a sandy soil. Humus absorbs 20 times as much water as sand and 10 times that of clay. It also darkens a soil making it much warmer. Both chemically and technically Humus is essential in any soils for economic production.

### Fattening of Poultry.

**T**HE killing and marketing of lean chickens is wastful and unprofitable, because a much higher price is paid for a well fattened bird, with plenty of juicy flesh than for one with a small amount of dry stringy flesh.

The demand for properly fattened chickens has increased so in the the last few years, that dealers in Montreal and Toronto have had to resort to fattening chickens themselves. Several of these dealers are preparing to fatten thousands of chickens weekly, for they know that the farmers will continue to ship poultry in such thin condition, that they must be further fed to fit them for the demands of the market.

This extra feeding has proved profitable even when the skim milk and all grains used were bought, surely then if the dealer can buy all the raw materials from

the farmer and make a profit, the farmer can make a much larger profit by finishing the fattening process himself.

Usually the price for well fleshed or fattened chickens is about 5cts. per lb. higher than those just off the range of fields. There is also a much quicker sale for a well fattened bird, while poor stock may not sell at all or at a great sacrifice when the supply is large. Scrub stock is not desirable for fattening, good thrifty cockerels of such breeds as Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons or Rhode Island Reds make economical gains.

The birds usually make the greatest gains when about three or four months of age and weighing from 3 to 4 lbs., this is the most profitable age to fatten, and if kept longer the gain will not be so great, unless a higher price per pound is obtained.

Chickens can be successfully fattened in small pens or crates. A larger number of chickens may be fattened in a smaller space by using crates. The crates are usually made 6 ft. long, 16 in. wide, and 20 in. high and are divided into three compartments each holding four or five birds. A small V shaped trough is arranged in front of crate for feeding and watering the chickens. What to feed is most important to get best results. The following grains fed in conjunction with skim milk are good. 1. Equal parts ground oats, buckwheat and corn meal. 2.

Equal parts ground barley, oats and buckwheat. 3. Equal parts ground oats, middlings, and corn meal. About two pounds of milk are used to one of the above mixtures.

A very important point is to feed lightly at the beginning and gradually increase the amount until the birds refuse to eat all that is given them. All food that is not eaten in ten minutes is removed. The first week feed only twice a day, second week three times a day. Green raw food, water and grit must be given each day.

JAMES HORSFALL. '13

### Farming in Queen's County, N. S.

QUEENS County is situated in that part of Nova Scotia known as the South Shore. The surface is rolling and hilly. The larger portion is covered with forest, and because of the large quantity of lumber which is so easily secured, the tendency has been to neglect the cultivation of the soil. Some parts of the country are naturally unfitted for farming. These are the rocky regions and the swamps, which, if forest fires are kept out, will always furnish a convenient timber supply.

The best farming section is what is known as the Northern District, consisting of about 600 square miles. The soil varies from heavy clay to sandy loam and is more or less stony. Small sized round granite boulders, are most abundant but are not very hard to dispose of.

The greater part of the district is well adapted to fruit growing. Apple trees are found growing wild in the pastures and along the roadside. Many of these trees, when grafted, will yield good crops of first-class fruit without further cultivation.

When cultivation and spraying are properly attended to, the results are equal to those obtained in most parts of the far famed Annapolis Valley.

The country is exceptionally well watered, with small lakes, brooks, rivers and natural springs, which are an advantage for live stock.

The rough hilly pastures are ideal for sheep raising, but owing largely to the dog nuisance they are not kept in very great numbers.

The cattle are of fair quality,

due mostly to the agricultural societies. The Shorthorns probably lead in numbers, followed by Jerseys, Gurnseys and Aysrhires, Dairying is increasing, and promises to become one of the leading industries.

A branch of the H. and S. W. Railway extending to Caledonia, the most important place, gives fairly good railway accommodations. An electric road from Liverpool is contemplated, and will doubtless be completed when the large power plant which is being

established on the Mersey river is finished.

Kejumekujie Lake at which a large club house has been built, promises to become a favorite summer resort, several pulp and paper mills are in operation and some gold mining is done. All this increases the demand for such farm products as are unsuitable for export. In conclusion I would say, that I know of very few parts of this province more favorable to success in agriculture, than this formerly neglected county of Queens. C. A. C. '12

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### Notes taken at The Fair.

ON arriving at Amherst I first sought a boarding-house, being accompanied on this expedition by the honest but misguided Cr. The first sign we espied on the dim horizon was that of the X Hotel, a rusty, delapidated old shack, set off by an ill kept lawn and several unpruned trees. With trepidation I rang the doorbell. An old woman, bowed by the weight of between 95 and 107 years of age, opened the door, and learning our mission, led us forthwith to the sitting-room. The chief occupant of this exclusive apartment was a suit of underclothing sadly in need of a visit to the wash-tub, and also much in need of mending. We could not see our room at that time as the landlady was busy with her dinner. Having lost her front teeth, her progress on a piece of beef of the consistency of sole leather, was naturally slow.

Sadly, and with forbodings we decided to risk it for one night. Reaching our selected temporary home in the small hours of the morning, we stumbled up-stairs. We could not find our suit-case, which, as we had been told, would be in our room. At last we ventured into a room and accosted a man who was making a speech to his image in the looking glass. With eloquent gestures he flourished a bottle which was one third full of Old Scotch, under our noses; and enquired without once losing his balance, what we wanted. On being enlightened, he said he was sure we were sports and could appreciate Old Scotch. When we assured him that we were total abstainers except while at home he agreed to find us a room.

With one of us supporting him by each arm, he made very good progress to the nearest door. On

opening the door he was greeted with many words, the meaning of which were wholly unintelligible to a pair of young farmers. The next room was empty, and as it contained two beds, we flipped a quarter to see which would have first choice. Cr. being the lucky one, chose a very de-lapidated structure which seemed to be several years the younger of the two. We undressed hurriedly and got into bed. In the course of a few hours, loud cries for assistance rang from the unlucky Cr's bed. Valiantly I rushed to his rescue, my shirt tail fluttering in the breeze from an open window. "Turn on the light" the hapless victim cried. I obeyed with celerity, and observed the dauntless Cr. in a corner, defending himself against the combined attacks of myriads of rapacious monsters of the genus "*Pulex irritans*."

At last they were conquered, and dressing quickly as possible, we fled up the quiet street. On recovering our composure we directed our steps to the Station House, a very different structure from that which serves the same purpose in Truro. Here we slept as well as the chorus of snores

from our fellow-boarders would allow. At day-break we went back to our first habitation, got our suitcase, paid our bill and joyfully departed, never to return to the X Hotel again. In fact Cr. was so delighted that he indited there and then the following poem:

The day's show was over and bed time had come,  
When young B and Cr wandered slowly home.  
The X Hotel was their haven of rest,  
But now they declare their choice was not best.  
Slowly and meekly they sought for their bed,  
Till their feet had grown sore and their eyes had  
grown red.

By chance, in their search, they came upon one,  
But yet even then their work was not done.  
For where was their satchel, it could not be  
found,

Though they searched earnestly and hunted  
around.

At last in despair they gave up their long search  
And thought they were lucky to get such a  
perch.

It was now far past midnight, though they ef-  
forts did make,

They could not get sleep for the proprietor's  
sake,

They caused B discomfort and he more than did  
groan,

Till a man, taking pity, brought liquor to loan,  
"O this is horrid," said Cr to Pl,

"Let us rise early, leave satchel and all."

With much joy and relief rose both of them  
early,

B's face had grown black and his hair had  
grown curly.

Out in the street once more they did ramble,  
Saying goodness and gracious, O my what a  
scramble.

To the Station they went and there sorely  
waited,

Till hunger arose and their sadness abated.

Breakfast was on when they got at the inn  
But they took up their satchel and came out  
again.

P. D. B. '13

## WHY ?

NOW that we are settled down to routine work, the Amherst fair over, and examinations still a few days off, we may well, perhaps, pause and ask ourselves the question, "Why are we attending the N. S. A. C.?"

To many will come the thought, that with increased knowledge of farming, they may succeed in making more money; to others will occur the possibilities of recompence through teaching, etc., but the object which should be



uppermost in our minds, is the supreme satisfaction arising from a better understanding of the great fundamental laws of nature operating around us on every hand; and the opportunities we, who have acquired that knowledge, have of benefiting conditions around us.

Understanding these laws of nature, and realizing the vast economic importance of working in unison with them; realizing also the many ways in which we may, by our example and influence, benefit our several communities; is not the prospect which unfolds itself sufficient to thrill the heart and steel the nerves of any young man to almost any effort? What greater success can we possibly attain than to be beneficial to our fellow-men, and where lies greater opportunities? Think of the satisfaction arising from seeing the farmers around us, through our example and influence, gradually arising from indifference to intelligent, up-to-date dairymen, fruit-growers, etc., and also to see social conditions around us assume a higher plane. Far above and beyond the mere acquisition of

wealth is the satisfaction of knowing that we have been of some use to our community. "No man's private fortune" says Bacon, "can be an object in any way worthy of his existence."

Even from the narrowest and most selfish point of view, our efforts along these lines will not be lost, for, says Arnold, "the love of our neighbour, the impulse towards action, help, and beneficence the desire for stopping human error, clearing human confusion, and diminishing human misery, the noble aspirations to leave the world better than we have found it,—contributes not only to the happiness of others, but also to our own."

"We cannot all be heroes,  
And thrill a hemisphere

With some great, daring venture,

Some deed that mocks at fear;  
But we can fill a lifetime

With kindly acts and true,  
There's always noble service  
For noble souls to do."

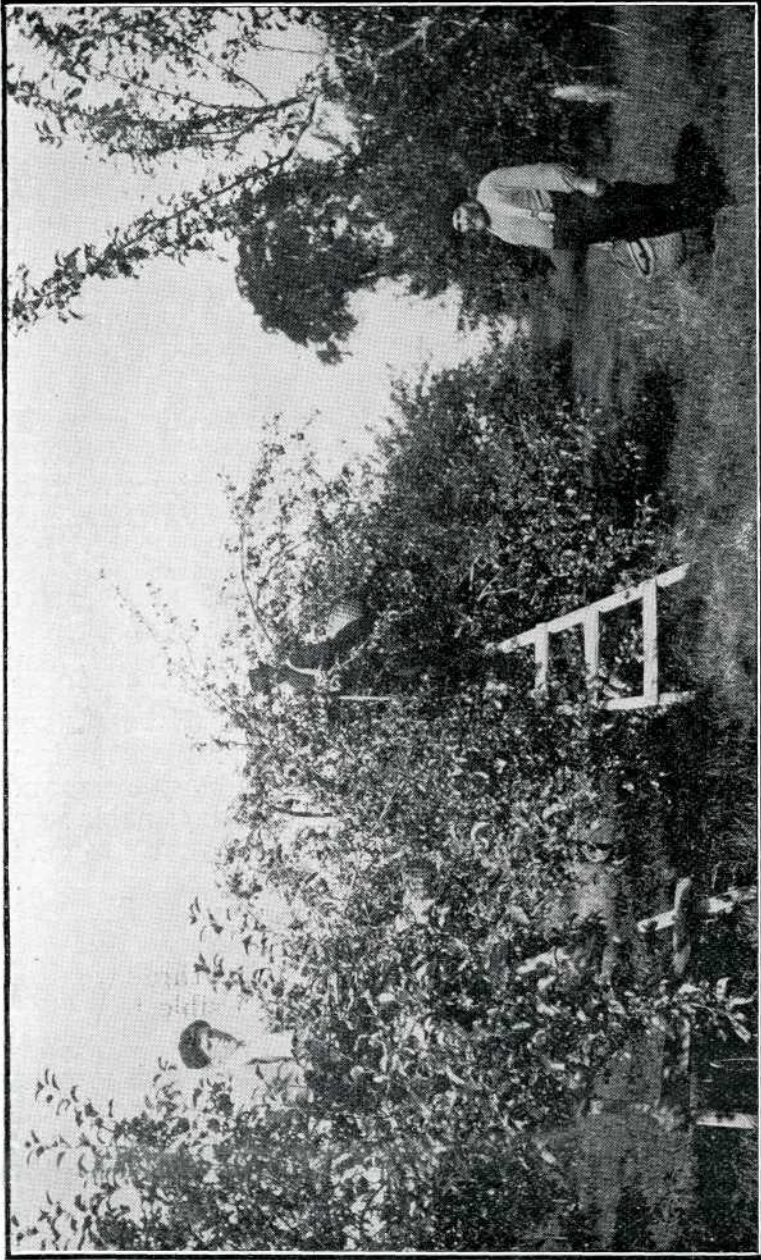
—A. M. D. '12.

### Apple Growing in New Brunswick.

**A**LTHOUGH experience has proven that much of the soil and the climate in many parts of New Brunswick produce some of the best commercial apples in the world, as yet, apple growing as a business is in its merest infancy in this province.

When the United Empire Loyal-

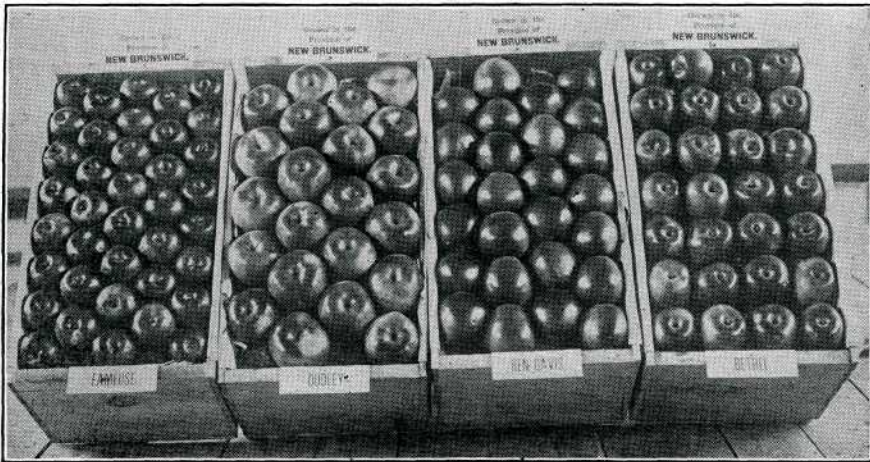
ists came to the province nearly 130 years ago they brought with them trees and seeds which formed the nucleus of the farm orchards. About fifty years ago the first grafted stock was introduced and here and there are small individual orchards which have been, not only a source of comfort and pleasure to



their owners but have yielded considerable revenue as well. About the period of the planting of this grafted stock, the late Francis Peabody Sharpe took up the testing and originating of varieties and started the first commercial orchard at Woodstock, N.B. Mr. Sharpe continued his research work and extended it to plums as well as apples. His New Brunswick apples and Moore's Arctic plums are fruit of the highest quality, immense bearers though both some-

stock to the West and of the New Brunswick variety two carloads of canned apples were sent to the British Columbia trade.

In point of land available, range of varieties profitably grown, and marketing facilities—the Lower St. John Valley constitutes an important section. Acknowledged to be one of the most fertile and beautiful valleys in the world, it awaits only the systematic development of its fruit lands to rapidly blossom forth into one of the grandest ap-



what perishable under ordinary conditions of marketing. Many thousands of trees from Mr. Sharpe's Nursery were planted and twenty years ago Carleton County was quite a large exporter of apples. Advancing age and death prevented the development of apple growing along the lines which Mr. Sharpe had marked out and the large orchards planted in the Woodstock section have declined. During the past season considerable shipments were made from Wood-

stock to the West and of the New Brunswick variety two carloads of canned apples were sent to the British Columbia trade. Since no definite soil survey has ever been made through this country, it is impossible to say how many acres of first-class fruit lands it contains. Suffice it to say that along the river most of the land has an admirable slope and is excellently adapted for apple growing. Much of the soil further back is also first-class and considerable areas of excellent apple land are to be found even twenty miles or more from the river.

There are hundreds of acres of high intervale land in the vicinity of Sheffield and Mougerville, which would yield handsome returns if planted to apples. The soil is a dark loam, several feet deep and is exceedingly fertile, being the old river bed. Here may be seen apple trees over 100 years old, still strong, thrifty and bearing fruit. Further inland, back on the highland around French Lake and Macquapit Lake are large areas of soil similar to that on the western bank of the river, much of it first-class apple land, and still more of it in the Grand Lake region and further south in the sections bordering the Washademoak Lake and Bellisle and Kennebecasis bays.

The Upper St. John Valley between Fredericton and Woodstock while not adapted to such a wide range of varieties as may be produced below Fredericton, has proved itself adapted to the production *par excellence* of early or mid-winter fruit, and at Woodstock, 160 miles from St. John, there may be found to-day the relics of the old Sharpe orchards; apple trees planted in the tens of thousands by Francis P. Sharpe, one of the most noted horticulturists in America. These orchards in their prime were the wonder and envy of all who saw them and their produce sold for higher prices on the Boston Market than local grown fruit. With the death of Mr. Sharpe, these magnificent tributes to the productive powers of New Brunswick's soil and climate gradually fell into decay.

Less is known at present of the amount of land available in the country embraced in the Upper Valley of the St. John, but with the building of the St. John Valley Railroad, which is expected to be commenced within two months, and which skirts the west bank from St. John to Woodstock, immense blocks of first-class fruit lands, now intermediate between Woodstock and Fredericton, and unattended by direct steamship or mail service will be placed within easy communication of the social and marketing advantages possessed by the Lower St. John Valley.

In many respects, portions of Albert County present conditions akin to those of the famous Annapolis Valley in Nova Scotia, and produce to-day specimens of the Gravenstein, Northern Spy, Pippin and other apples the equal in flavor of the Nova Scotia product. Undoubtedly there is a bright future ahead of these districts in apple growing, as the proximity of the thriving town of Moncton, with its 15,000 people, and Intercolonial Railway headquarters, together with the tempering influence of the Petitcodiac River and the Bay of Fundy, with water communication, are strong points in its favor.

At Chartersville, Westmorland County, four miles from Moncton, is to be found the beautiful large orchard of Mr. Benj. Charters, in which over thirty different varieties of apples are grown successfully. At Shediac Cape, right on Atlantic Waters, and almost on

the border between Westmorland and Kent Counties, on a splendid piece of level land, lies the largest-bearing orchard in New Brunswick, planted and owned by Mr. Geo. L. Welling. There are over two thousand trees in this wonderful orchard, mostly apples and plums, with some pears and cherries. Mr. Welling has himself grown on this place over seventy different varieties of tree fruits—a wonderful testimony to his ability and the adaptability of this section to fruit production. These two orchards are not the only ones, there being many smaller ones throughout the country, but they serve to indicate the future ahead of Westmorland and Kent Counties in the matter of apple growing.

One of the great advantages that New Brunswick apples possess lies in their wonderfully high color and singular beauty of appearance. These two points alone would ensure a ready sale, were even quality lacking, but fortunately the varieties of apples raised to the best advantage in the Province are all of high quality. Wealthy, Dudley, Fameuse and McIntosh Red are all high quality dessert apples and in eager demand and high sellers on the English Market. There is no other spot in all Canada that can raise these four varieties to such perfection and in such close proximity to their best market as the Province of New Brunswick.

The Duchesse, Wolfe River, Alexander and Bethel are also grown to perfection here and sell well on

the European market. All these varieties lend themselves best to "box packing" the method of handling apples that brings the highest prices. they also possess the great advantage of being early bearers, producing apples some years before many of the latter varieties, thus ensuring profitable returns with the least possible delay.

As to the financial aspect of commercial orcharding in the province, the following figures prepared by Mr. A. G. Turney, Provincial Horticulturist, gives a very conservative estimate.

The returns from inter-cropping while the trees are young may be increased according to the kind of crop grown and the skill of the grower. Such crops as potatoes, tomatoes, strawberries, etc., will benefit the trees and give very much more revenue than in the following estimate.

**Cost of 1000 Tree Apple Orchard until ten years old.**

14 acres cleared land, at \$30. per acre	\$420.00
Fitting the land	56.00
Fertilizing	116.00
1,000 Apple trees [26 x 30 apart] at 21c. each	210.00
Planting	30.00
	<hr/>
	\$832.00
Ten years' interest on \$1,000 at 5 per cent.	\$500.00
Ten year's cultivation, cover cropping and pruning and spraying expenses largely paid for by the proceeds from intercropping, balance	76.00
Fertilizing and incidental expenses	310.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,718.00

**INCOME.**

Average yield from sixth to tenth year inclusive—three boxes per tree—3,000 boxes at 75c. clear of charges.	\$2,250.00
Average yield from eleventh to fifteenth year, inclusive—one and one-half boxes	

	per tree, per year—7,500 boxes at 75c. clear . . . . .	5,625.00
Average yield from sixteenth to twentieth year inclusive two boxes per tree per year—10,000 boxes at 75c. clear . . . . .		7,500.00
Average yield from twenty-first to thirty-fifth year inclusive —three boxes per tree per year—45,000 boxes at 75c. clear . . . . .		33,750.00
		\$49,125.00

This only gives profits to the thirty-fifth year and in most varieties a much longer term of life may be expected. It is not too much to estimate that a thrifty ten year old apple tree has a selling value of \$10.00 and the purchaser of a good orchard at that price at

that age could expect to receive fourteen per cent. on his investment, the dividends increasing annually as the tree grew.

Now that the attention of people both within and without the province is being called to the promising outlook for apple growing, greatly increased plantings are being made and several companies are entering the field in a commercial way. Taking everything into consideration, apple growing in New Brunswick either as a specialty or as a side line in mixed farming, offers very substantial inducements.

W. W. HUBBARD.

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### Van Dyke.

TO the true lover of nature toiling at his every day tasks those beautiful little Idylls of Van Dyke's in "The Ruling Passion" or "Days Off" come as a breath of woods. While reading, one wanders again among the firs and spruces of the forest or floats lazily in his canoe, whipping the stream for the wary trout or kingly salmon. Once more the hunter sits by his camp fire smoking the rank Quebec twist or listening while his French-Canadian guide tells him, with his own musical accent and idiomatic usage, stories of brave battles with mighty moose or cunning salmon. Once more he feels the thrill of the whirring reel, the arduous battle, the dash down the rapids, the tug, tug, tug, as the mighty fish sulks at the bottom of a deep hole. Again he

sees the silvery flash as it leaps clear of the water in another mad dash for freedom. Again *he* experiences the sinking heart as the line becomes entangled in some brush close to shore and then the sense of satisfaction as the net is slipped under the prize and *he* is landed with a flop in the bottom of the canoe. Once more *he* lies in the covert, tense and excited, while in the distance he hears the moose answering to the call of the guide. He sees again the sun setting beyond the lake, flooding it with crimson and turning every pebble on its shore into pure gold. He sees the moon rising, shedding its soft radiance over hill and vale, covering everything with its luminous mantle, while the deep, dark shadows cast by the trees give things an eerie look from their

phantastic shape. Again he wanders through the quaint Habitant villages, with their low cottages with flaring roofs forming a sort of verandah where the master of the house may sit after his day's work is done and enjoy the cool night air. He looks in, once more, on the gay social life of the village and sees the bright faced Habitant boys and girls in a merry dance, with the old fiddler in one corner of the room and beside him a pitcher of good new cider made from the luscious home grown apples.

In the art of description I would place Van Dyke very near the head of the list. His descriptions are real. The reader sees the scene as plainly as though he were there in person looking out over the landscape. In the sketch "Among the Suantoek Hills" we get a bit of description which for vividness and fineness of expression is unexcelled. We get the restful atmosphere of the scene. One feels on reading it as though he were there in person, wandering over the fields, visiting the places of interest, resting in the shade of the trees, drinking in great draughts of the sweet fresh air laden with the perfume of a thousand flowers. In some of his woodland descriptions the reader can almost smell the pine balsam and hear the wind murmuring in the trees. His descriptions are almost all of peaceful scenes; he does not essay to paint an angry nature but rather a nature calm and unruffled, undisturbed by wind or storm. The brook runs babbling along or the great river

flows onward with a majesty and power as if nothing could possibly disturb it. The forest is quite still, the breeze produces only a gentle murmur in the tree tops which hardly sway from the perpendicular. We rarely see the river foaming and frothing, tearing away great boulders in its wrath, or the forest groaning and swaying under the force of the tempest, but when we do find such scenes we instinctively hold our breath.

But perhaps it is in the portraying of pathos, humor, and lightheartedness that Van Dyke excels. He gives us a picture of the French-Canadian at home and at work, in the woods and on the lake which shows to perfection the gayety of that gay class. In "The Reward of Virtue" we get an insight into the heart of the French-Canadian guide, ludicrous from its inconsistency, yet withal with a pathos that cannot but touch the heart of the reader. In this story we are touched by the pathetic humor as the poor guide foregoes his beloved pipe in order that he may save enough to adopt a little child. At one moment we see him consoling himself by sucking a dry pipe or gazing fixedly at a plug of tobacco and then he is dilating on the joys to come when he will be able to adopt the child. He has figured out how long it will take to save enough to do this by his self-denial, and resigns himself with what grace he can to the years of waiting. But the climax is reached when on coming home finding his house burned to the ground with the cinders still smok-

ing, he, instead of being depressed by his misfortune, seats himself on a timber, fills his pipe, and lights it with one of the timbers of his own house, a happy man.

The reader as he peruses these little stories cannot fail to be impressed with the writer's love and understanding of animals. He gives to them almost human passions which rule their lives. In the story of the dog with the spotted face [A Friend of Justice] we see a character with more of the elements of humanity than many men. A character naturally kind yet misunderstood, loyal to its master, with a very strong sense of justice, but one which steady misunderstanding had perverted and given a distrust of all the world. We see here the great drama of life played in the lower animals. One dog with an innate sense of justice and fair play against the world, hated on all sides, yet master of all, and we see him at last, deserted by his team mates, go down to a brave death overpowered by the numbers of his assailants. Or in that story of the moose, "Silver-horns" hitherto monarch of that region, accustomed to having all things avoid him, we get a glimpse of animal life from the animal's point of view. That is a truly he-

roic picture of the moose standing there challenging the train as it bore down upon him, fearless, defiant, and with such a misplaced confidence in *its* own powers. *It* had routed all other enemies and it would rout this one in the same manner. So it braced itself for the shock, as fearless as if this were the least of all its enemies,

In reading the greater part of the fiction of the day one is struck with the lack of motion behind it. There are however exceptions to this, writers who on account of the superior merit of their work stand head and shoulders above their fellows. They have a purpose in their work greater than that of merely to amuse their readers and in this category we place Van Dyke.

Here is a writer who almost imperceptibly is instilling into his readers new conceptions of what counts in life. One cannot read any of his stories without being enobled by his conceptions, without feeling that after all life consists in more than eating and drinking, that men should have a purpose in their lives, and live for that no matter how humble or how great it may be.

H. E. WOODMAN, '13.

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### The Trip to Amherst.

**S**OUNDS of Rah! Rah! Rah! broke from the throats of three score or more lusty-lunged youths and filled the clear cold atmosphere at the Truro Station

on the morning of the 4th inst.

Was it a holiday crowd, or a band of cow-boys on their way to the Woolly West? Well — Truro was not long a-guessing, for soon



came the echo, "N. S. A. C. Yes Siree!"

And so it was. Jauntily clad in dark blue sweaters fronted with a shield of gaudy gold surmounted by the inscription N. S. A. C., with emblems, streamers and colors vieing in brilliancy with the glinting rays of the morning sun, the Boys were off to the Eleventh Annual Winter Fair at Amherst. It was their intent to get in close touch with the beauties and possibilities of their chosen vocation, and to do battle for the honor of their Alma Mater in the Stock-Judging Competition. For verily the ark [cup] was in the hands of the Philistines. It was also the determination of the lads to bring it back or die.

After a ride of two hours or more, bustling, busy Amherst came to view, and soon the rustics filed out in typical disorder at the station. They gave a few "hair-raisers" and then dispersed to seek the favors of that mild-mannered, astute, expert in domestic economy—the boarding-house keeper.

#### THE FAIR.

By ones and twos we sauntered into the fair building, a large and highly pretentious wooden structure, and commenced to look things over.

On the ground floor, running down the centre were two long rows of beeves—Herefords, Shorthorns, and Grades. Flanked on both sides were rows of pens in which were the sheep, [Dorset, South and Oxford Downs, Lincolns, Leicesters, Cheviots]

and swine [Yorkshires, Berks and Tams.] In one wing of the building were pure bred and grade Holsteins, and in another department were Ayrshires, Jerseys, Guernseys, and Milking Shorthorns. On the whole, the exhibit of animals bore ample testimony to the thrift of Nova Scotia's industrious farmers.

Upstairs was located the main exhibition hall. At one not inconspicuous end was the gaily bedecked stand of the N. S. A. C. where a rushing business in the sale of the college magazine was done. A few yards away was the Honey Section with its fair attendants. That familiar quotation comes to mind—*Fortes fortuna adjuvat*. Across the floor was the Fruit Section, then the Drainage and Seed Departments.

Chanticleer and his hosts held sway in the body of the Main Hall. And such a splendid lot they were! Beautiful Wyandottes, large Cochins, lanky Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Orpingtons, and our favourite Rocks.

A few demonstrators of Farm Machinery, Implements and Utensils caught the unwary passers-by and endeavoured to convince them of the excellencies of their respective wares. The usual fair-fakir was conspicuously absent.

At the further end of the building was the large Arena where the cattle and sheep were judged during the day, and lectures given at night. A large well-ordered restaurant, conducted under the auspices of the Highland View Hospital, completed the circuit.

## BLACK'S FARM

In the afternoon some thirty or forty of us, chaperoned by our Professor in Animal Husbandry, visited Mr. Black's Farm. We were filled with glowing admiration of his Herefords, Grade Dairy animals, thorough-bred horses, and well equipped barns.

Tuesday, another delegation arrived from Truro, and was promptly received in true student fashion. Banquet Night followed. Around two long tables decked with gaudy Chrysanthemums, were seated, professors, students past and present and a few friends. Ample justice was done to a sumptuous cuisine amidst the discourse of music's sweet strains.

## TOAST LIST.

THE KING—Mr. Chisholm

THE COLLEGE

Opener Mr. Schafheitlin. Res. Prof. Landels

THE FACULTY

Op. Mr. Campbell. Res. Prin. Cumming

EX-STUDENTS

Op. Mr. Dickey. Res. Mr. McFarlane

THE LADIES

Op. Prof. Archibald. Res. Mr. McLeod

OUR NEXT MEETING—Mr. Munro.

Then with songs, "God save the King" and cheers, a joyful event was brought to a close.

## JUDGING COMPETITION.

Wednesday we settled down to the serious work of judging, and in true stockman-like manner, discussed on paper the merits and demerits of the several classes of animals. Only four outsiders, ex-students and others were in the competition, but the redoubtable

Easton, [last year's cup winner] was there. Anyhow with talent and numbers in our favor the issue was not greatly feared by the collegians.

According to results we have clinched the cup, and the major part of the honors and prize money. The following were the prize winners.

W. M. Chisholm [Cup Winner]  
 O. Schafheitlin  
 G. Hubbard  
 P. Munro  
 H. Secord.  
 G. Archibald  
 E. Boulden  
 A. Tattrie  
 H. Grimmer  
 J. Campbell  
 W. Smythe  
 M. Stuart.

Cash Prizes, aggregating \$58.00.

At 5 p. m. we struck our tents, made the buildings echo and re-echo with yells and songs, then after tearless partings wended our way once more to the Depot.

A few impromptu promenades on the railroad tracks and car tops were indulged in. We grew hoarse with further yells and songs then with rousing cheers for "Busy Amherst" we headed for home leaving a few stragglers behind.

The journey back was too eventful for recitation here, suffice to say that each and every one joins in the hearty expression of having spent one of the most pleasant and profitable times of his life at the "Maritime Winter Fair."

C. H. '12.

### Cow Testing.

IT seems to me that too few of the farmers throughout the Maritime Provinces realize the value of this most important factor in the proper management of the dairy herd. We often hear a dairyman say that his cows have done well and netted him a fair profit during the past year. We do not doubt his word in this, but after all, does he know what he is talking about? He no doubt has the profit and rightly credits it to the cows, but may not this profit which he so much rejoices in, have been made solely by a few individuals in his herd, and the remainder of the herd are simply "boarders" or even worse,—do not pay for the feed they consume.

This is where testing should appeal to the farmer as a business proposition. Who of us would willingly feed a cow which does not give some return above the value of her feed? It is only by keeping tab on the individual cows that can possibly detect these undesirables, and the sooner the dairyman does this the better it will be for his business, and for dairying in general. It is very little trouble to accomplish this result. A pair of

spring balances hung in a convenient place in the stable, a sheet for keeping the milk records, and a small babcock-tester, together with test bottles and acid, make up the necessary apparatus.

Weighings should be made two or three times during each month but better still they should be made after each milking, and a careful record kept on the sheets. Small samples of the milk from each cow should be taken about three times each month at both morning and evening milkings. The sample can be preserved by the use of a little "corrosive sublimate." At the end of the month the testing is done, and thus we know just what each cow is doing. The equipment is not expensive and the operation of testing is simple and easily learned. In a great many cases the expense can be reduced to a minimum by the farmers clubbing together to buy a tester and having one person to do the work. It will be found that the results will amply repay for the expense and labor involved and it will be a great satisfaction to know which of our cows is worthy of her hire.

H. S. C. '12.

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### College Life.

ON Monday evening, November 27th, the Rhetorical Rustics met for the second time. Instead of a debate a musical program was rendered, liberally spiced

with promenades. The program was as follows:—

Violin Duet—Messrs Henry and Schafheitlin.

Vocal Solo—Mr. Palmer.

Violin Solo—Mr. Schafheitlin.

Song—Mr. A. Pemberton.

After this most enjoyable programme the meeting broke up with a dance.

The Rhetorical Rustics again met on Monday, December 4th. The subject of the evening was a debate.

*Resolved*—"That the Orientals should be excluded from Canada."

Before the Debate Prof. Archibald gave a short but forcible speech on the importance of stock judging from an agricultural standpoint, and then presented the prizes won by our students at the recent Amherst Winter Fair, as follows:—

Principal Cumming Cup for best all round judging—Wm. Chisholm, '12.

*Dairy Cattle:*

H. P. Munro, '13 . . . . . \$6.00

W. Smythe, '12 . . . . . 5.00

H. Grimmer, '13 . . . . . 4.00

E. Boulden, '13 . . . . . 3.00

*Beef Cattle:*

S. Hubbard, '13 . . . . . \$6.00

M. A. Stuart, '12 . . . . . 5.00

Wm. Chisholm, '12 . . . . . 4.00

J. E. Campbell, '12 . . . . . 3.00

*Sheep:*

O. Schafheitlin, '12 . . . . . \$7.00

J. G. Archibald, '12 . . . . . 6.00

H. Secord, '13 . . . . . 5.00

A. Tattrie, '13 . . . . . 4.00

The debate was ably rendered by the following:—*Affirmative*—Messrs. Woodman, Christie, Keenan, *Negative*—Messrs, Campbell, Henson, H. Johnston; and was won by the Affirmative. Prof. Archibald gave a fair and impartial criticism, after which the meeting closed by singing the National Anthem. O. S. '12

### The East vs. the West in Mixed Farming.

UNDOUBTEDLY this is one of the most talked of subjects in the agricultural districts of the Dominion of Canada to-day. You hear it talked of in the streets, in the stores, in fact every where. Why? Because the farmer, store-keeper, and everybody realizes that one of the most crying needs of the present day agriculture, is mixed farming, especially in the prairie provinces.

There are numerous reasons we could advance to show that this

kind of farming is necessary but we will take it up from three stand-points. 1st. Because it satisfies a larger market. 2nd. That it is more economical in the use of the products of the farm, and 3rd, that the labor of the farmer is distributed over a greater period.

As we all know the world markets to-day are looking to the Agricultural interests for their supply of almost all classes of food materials. Therefore if an agricultural community does not supply

the demands for various classes of food stuffs, it creates an unstable condition. That is to say, if the producer is the consumer, this unstable condition will effect prices. Potatoes were retailing in different parts of the west last May for \$1.20 to \$2.00 per bushel and even higher. Why? Simply because the agricultural districts of the west were not supplying the demands of the market. Do these conditions exist in Nova Scotia or Eastern Canada where mixed farming is carried on?

By following unmixed farming the agriculturist of Western Canada not only misses the advantages of a wide market, but on the other hand, places himself at the mercy of the only market he has. He only grows wheat and flax for market; he has to have money to live, so must sell at the other man's price. When everybody does this, is it any wonder that the price of wheat in Winnipeg is low? The market is flooded in a few months, and the farmer is alone responsible.

Take our Eastern or mixed farmer; he has various sources of revenue. He grows different crops, and if one is selling at a low figure, he does not have to sell it to obtain the money he needs, but can sell another of his crops. He always has a good market, nor is his market so easily flooded.

Again, mixed farming means the keeping of some live stock, and in this alone the eastern farmer has a huge advantage. The terms "Hailed out" and "Frozen out" are very common to the western farmer, and this year has been no

exception. What does this mean to the western farmer who has no live stock? It means that his crop and profits are a total failure. Take the eastern farmer under the mixed farming conditions; with his live stock he can take the damaged crop and turn it into a great source of revenue, and in this way avert the total crop failure.

The very troublesome question of weeds is one that is taking the attention of the western farmer. Thousands of acres of grain every year are not harvested because of the weeds. The government is doing all it can to annihilate these weeds but what is the western farmer doing? The level country and the high prairie winds are spreading these weeds very fast. Here again our Eastern mixed farmer has another advantage. With his stock he can harvest these weed infested crops, if he has any, early and feed them as green feed.

The last and greatest objection to the western unmixed farmer is his great waste of time. At least eight months of the year are periods of partial or complete inactivity, that is, two thirds of his potential earning time is actually thrown away. In the few short months of plowing, seeding and harvesting the western farmer works hard, in fact harder than any other class. This period of work owes him his living for the year, whereas the eastern mixed farmer does not have to work so hard and his labor is more evenly distributed.

Again you find the labor ques-

tion coming up. The Western or unmixed farmer does not need any great number of workmen in the winter months and then in the harvest season he can supply work for a large number of men whom he only needs for a month or so. What are the farm laborers to do the rest of the time? Our Eastern farmers have a variety of crops, and can find work for regular hands for at least two-thirds of the time, thus they do not have to meet the labor question so seriously as the Western farmer.

I think the Nova Scotian boy who is on the farm to-day sees that there are greater opportunities in mixed farming here than in Western Canada.

Nova Scotia to-day with her ideal geographical situation with regard to the markets of the Mother Country and Europe, and with these markets yet in their in-

fancy and promising vast possibilities in the future, promises great things for the industrious Nova Scotian farmer to-day.

One of the great drawbacks of the West to-day is its climate. As we all know, the extremes of heat there are very marked. This tends to lessen labor in the West and is unknown in Nova Scotia.

A Canadian once asked an American what they would do with Nova Scotia if they owned it? The American said, "If we had Nova Scotia we would turn it into a Garden of Eden." Why then would you leave Nova Scotia with her ideal situation, vast opportunities in farming, her excellent climatic conditions, her educational advantages, her high standard of social life and her vast resources to wander into a land that is yet in its making?

R. D. Lindsay Bligh, '13

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### An Ancient Town in Germany.

IN the province of Bavaria, on the river Pegnitz, stands the town of Nurnberg, one of the most ancient, and picturesque cities in Germany. The river forms three islands, which are connected with each other by numerous bridges. One of these bridges was the first suspension bridge built in Germany.

What impresses the visitor most of all, is the beautiful old Gothic style of architecture, which is seen in nearly all the buildings, but especially in some of the old churches of the 12th or 13th centuries.

After the year 1866 Nurnberg ceased to be a fortified town, and part of the huge wall, with its hundreds of small towers, was demolished in order to make room for the Town Hall, which is one of the largest in Europe.

This massive wall is nearly as broad as it is high, so that a carriage might easily drive along it. Underneath the town hall are dungeons, and secret subterraneous passages. Some of these dungeons are little more than four feet square, where prisoners were placed, after having been tortured

on the rack. This way of torturing was in use up to the beginning of the last century. In order to give the prisoners water, it was necessary to take them along one of the subterranean passages, until they came to the well underneath the castle grounds, and in order to give one an idea of its depth, a stone could be dropped from the top, and the splash could not be heard for at least twelve seconds.

The Castle is another of the sights of Nurnberg. It stands high upon a huge rock, surrounded by a wall, which has five, or six towers on it; far below, is the old moat, which is now turned into

public gardens, with beautiful lawns and flower beds.

Turning from the Castle to the Museum, the visitor becomes enchanted with the curios of art, and antique furniture, here also are found old torturing instruments, and other kinds of machinery. The first clock and watch made in Germany also on view, as well as a collection of old manuscripts, among which are some of Luther's writings. Besides all these antiquities, the museum itself is inside an old monastery, which adds to the charm of the place.

T. F. H. '13.

### It Will Pay You.

Oh merchant, in the hour of EEE,  
If on this paper you should CCC,  
Take our advice and be thrice YYY;  
Go straightway out and advert III.  
You'll find the project of some UUU—  
Neglect can offer no exQQQ—  
Be wise at once, prolong your daAAA,  
A silent business soon deKKK.

C. A. C. '12.

### Take Warning.

Past midnight! Slow the distant  
clock strikes two—  
Across the Truro marsh the cold wind  
blew.  
A student walking homeward from  
the dance  
Hastened his weary footsteps, lest  
perchance  
His land-lady had early gone to rest.  
Alas! too true were all his anxious  
fears,  
While from his eyes fell down the  
briny tears  
Faint from the dreamer came the  
cruel jest  
"Too late; Too late; ye cannot enter  
now."  
C. A. C. 12.

### Opportunity.

"Master of human destinies am I;  
Fame, Love and Fortune on my foot-  
steps wait.  
Cities and fields I walk. I penetrate  
Deserts and seas remote, and passing  
by  
Hovel and mart and palace, soon or  
late  
I knock unbidden ONCE at every  
gate.  
If sleeping, wake; if feasting, rise  
before  
I turn away. It is the hour of fate  
And they who follow me reach every  
state  
Mortals desire and conquer every fore  
Save death. But those who doubt or  
hesitate  
Condemned to failure, penury and  
woe;  
Seek me in vain, uselessly implore;  
I answer not, and I return no more."

Our class-mates D--l--g and C--  
--t--e manifested an exceeding taste  
for the sweet-ings at the Fair—  
particularly at the Honee Stalls.

### Poultry Notes.

ONE of the principal speakers at the Poultry Meeting held at the Maritime Winter Fair was Professor Elford. He gave us some ideas, which, at first, seemed to be in direct contravention to the advice of other modern poultry authorities, but which, on being looked into more carefully, were found to be based upon the same underlying principles of economy and practicability.

A brief summary of some of the principal statements follows:—

The curtain front house is a decided success, as it does away with all dampness, and given good ventilation. It is rather cool in winter, but it is the dampness and sudden changes of temperature which hurt the fowls, and not the cold weather.

Much less time could be used in caring for the fowls, and yet just as good results may be obtained. First. Dropping boards could be done away with, and the house cleaned out every 4 or 6 weeks. A large amount of litter should be used on the floor, and as the grain is fed among the litter, the hens get plenty of exercise in scratching for it. When putting the curtain down in front of the roosts for night leave a space of at least one foot at

the floor so that the hens can get out in the morning. An explanation of this curtain will be found in an article on "The Open Front House."

In winter one feed per day is sufficient for the farmer's flock. This feed should be given at 3p. m., and a very good ration would be corn 2 parts, wheat 2 parts and 1 part of any common grain, such as oats or mixed grain. The hens will fill up first on the corn, which is a good evening feed. In the morning they come down and scratch out the wheat and other grains. A hopper of wheat bran, ground oats, or of mixed meals should be before the fowls at all times, also oyster shells or plaster, and grit of some kind. Some kind of animal food is needed. Butter-milk is as good as anything. Skim-milk is also good. If these are not obtainable, the commercial beef-scrap or other animal foods may be used. For green food mangels or turnips, either cut in halves or pulped, are the most economical. Sprouted oats may be used, and is very good, but is too expensive.

This information, if rightly used in the management of farm poultry should save considerable labor and give good results. P. D. B.

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### Athletics.

ATHLETICS at N. S. A. C. are now under way and a team is now being "pounded" into shape which we hope to get good results from. In a previous article

it was stated that the whole school wanted a team. They have been given what they wanted and now it is up to the boys to help this team both with money and their



presence at the games. All those who have been backward about going down to the Y. M. C. A. on the three practice nights should do so at once, as there is still a good chance of making the team. Don't stay out of the game because you have never played before, as you all know that everything has got to have a beginning and you might as well make that beginning now. A certain amount of exercise will make your brain much more active than it would be if you did nothing but "grind" at your studies in your spare hours.

All work and no play,  
 Makes a farmer a dull jay.  
 Grind like the deuce, as you all  
 should do,  
 But come soak our basket-ball a  
 little bit too.

Four games have already been played by our boys and for the amount of practice the fellows have had together nobody could look for better results. In the first game we were represented by the following:

Palmer, Christie, Frith, Mills, Schafheitlin. The score was 14-6 in the other side's favor. The features of the game were, the work of Schaf. at center and Palmer's shooting at forward.

The second game was played at Amherst against a team that had the advantage of months of practice together and much greater weight. It has also been proven that an athlete should be very careful what and how much he eats before going into a game, and when you stop to consider that

our boys partook to the full extent of their appetites of the good things set before them at our Banquet in Amherst one hour before the game, you should not have to read the score to know the result.

In this game our gladiators were as follows:

Christie, Palmer, Peterson, Durling, Cambell and Schafheitlin. Lost, score 27-24.

Christie played first period but was replaced by Palmer who arrived too late to get into the game when time was called by the referee. Schaf. put up a great fight at center as usual and also made some very skilful shoots. Peterson and Palmer played such a fast game as forwards that the Amherst boys were, hot around the collar, up till the last minute of the game. After the first few minutes of playing the Amherst boys found out they might as well run up against a stone wall, as try to run up against Campell or Durling. Christie, while he played, put up a stiff game although greatly outweighed by his opponent.

The next game came home to the College by the opponents not showing up. Not wanting to disappoint the large crowd of "fans" who had come to see the game the "Farmers" played a team that was picked up from all the different teams of the Y. M. C. A., the score for this game was 15-8. Victory again snubbing the farmer crew. The line up for the Farmers was: Palmer, Peterson, Durling, Denton, Christie and Schafheitin. Schaf. was put out of the game for some time as a penalty for putting

his nose in front of a flying hand, Christie took his place till the injured member of Schaf's breathing system decided to stop bleeding, when he returned to the game.

The last game the team played resulted in a tie. The game was so hotly contested that the goddess of victory refused to place the wreaths on the heads of either side. The farmers were represented by Palmer, Peterson, Durling, Graves, and Schafheitlin.

The score was 18-18.

It will be good news to the boys to hear that Schafheitlin and Palmer the good old standbys of our team have been chosen to play on the Truro team against the Horton Academy team which will play here next Monday night. The admission will be ten cents and a great game is promised. All turn out for the game and use your lungs to the best of your ability.

E. H. '13.

### Birds.

SOMETIMES we think that they do more harm than good. But how we would miss them! If their singing and chattering were completely silenced, we would soon wish for their return.

Many of the wild birds supply food for man, and their usefulness no one questions. But apart from their singing and their beauty of form and color, of what use are the other birds; the black birds, the wood-peckers, the blue-jays, the meadow larks and the very many other birds of our gardens and fields? That depends on what they feed upon. Many birds are fond of the fruit of the garden. Others will help themselves in the grain fields. This, however, does not prove that they are a pest and should be destroyed. As a rule the birds feed upon the food which is most easily obtained—weeds, seeds, fruit, or insects. If fruit is plentiful they will take some, but if insects are about, they will greedily pick them up in quantities that would astonish you. While they do some

injury by robbing the fruit trees, berry-bushes, and grain fields, they do far more good by devouring great quantities of insects that if allowed to live would inflict most serious injury. The only way this can be proven by you is by carefully watching the birds as they go about through the fields, or as they carry food to their nests. It may be set down as a safe rule that most of our birds do more good than harm. Our aim should be to encourage them, not to destroy them. It has been estimated that one bird will devour or destroy about 24,000 insects in one year. Even the hated English sparrow, blackbird, and crow are known to destroy large numbers of insects. Birds such as the hawks and owls, destroy large numbers of field mice which are very injurious to growing crops and stored grain.

There are some birds that appear to be very destructive. Some hawks are much dreaded because they kill young chickens; the crow

and black-bird are the bitter enemies of many of our common birds. They also take the sprouting corn because at that time it is softened in the soil and can be easily eaten by them. The English sparrows also have made themselves very much of a pest, because they nest about the houses and barns and steal oats from the fields. Some try to encourage the birds to nest by setting up small houses, placing empty boxes in the trees, and hanging pieces of twine and hair upon the fences and limbs. The general

rule that we should follow is to leave the birds alone. Do not molest or disturb them, keep away from their nests. They will soon learn that they can come and go in safety, build their nests and rear their young brood without fear. Year by year they will return to their old nesting places and will repay us for their assurance of safety. The birds are the farmer's friends, but they must be treated as friends if we would have them remain.

R. M. FILLMORE, '13.

Prof. A. [to L-----s, who for the last ten minutes has been wrestling] Do you agree with Mr. Weldon's placing?

L-----s [very red and confused] Well, I think that's about right!

S-----d [to Prof. A.] Are short ribs in dairy cattle objectionable?

Miss F--z-r, to Mr. W--dw--th [at Institute].—"Are there any girls you'd like to meet around here?"

Mr. W--dw--th, "No thank you I've got enough Normalites chasing after me to do me till after Xmas."

Prof. Ar---b--d [calling roll]—"W--k--ns H"

W--k--ns H, "Here sir."

P. A.—"W--k--ns, G" No answer "W--k--ns where's your brother?"

W--k--ns, H. —"He 's doing the pigs."

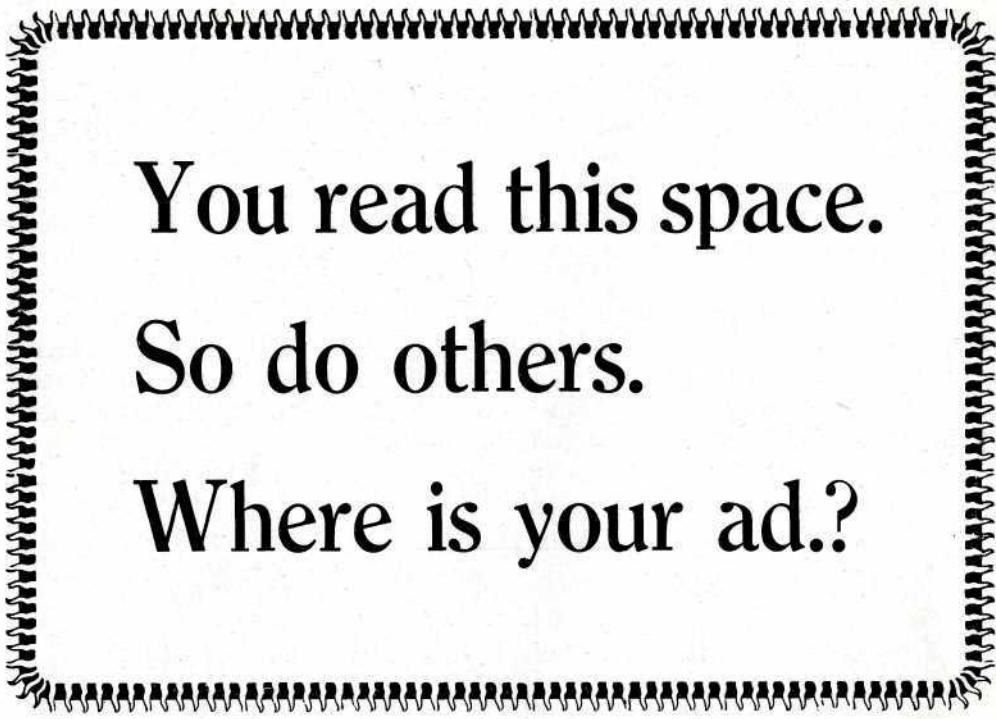
### The Mug.

He brought it back,  
It's ours still:  
We're proud of him—  
Three cheers for Bill!  
A. G. D. '13.

Don't be unnerved if you hear mournful sounds coming from the reception room after school. W--d--m--n is practising "long distance" singing.

A pair in a hammock  
Attempted to kiss,  
But in less than a jiffy  
They landed like this.

Owing to the slippery side walks several persons have been seen in that graceful position described by an old Irishman as "Standing prostrate."



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